



THE FLYLEAF

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FRIENDS OF THE
FONDREN LIBRARY
AT RICE UNIVERSITY

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FRIENDS OF THE FONDREN LIBRARY
is an association of bibliophiles interested in book collecting, and particularly interested in increasing and making better known the resources of the Fondren Library at Rice University. It shall be the purpose of this organization to secure gifts and bequests and provide funds, whenever possible, for the purchase of rare books, manuscripts, and other material which could not otherwise be acquired by the Library.

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Dr. Luther H. Evans, director of international and legal collections at Columbia University, delivered the following address to the Friends of Fondren Library on November 7, 1973.

THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR RARE BOOK COLLECTIONS

Ladies and gentlemen, it's a pleasure to both of us to be here in Texas again. We spent our early years here. Helen grew up in Gainesville and I grew up in Bastrop County. We have lived mostly in the Northeast, and have roamed around the world a good deal since, but we feel more at home in Texas than anywhere else. I thought there must be some mistake when they told me that a young fellow I knew at Brookings a few years ago is your acting provost. One forgets sometimes how quickly people grow up. It is a pleasure to see him here.



Left to right: Mr. Richard L. O'Keeffe, Mrs. Carl Illig, and Dr. Luther Evans, before Dr. Evans' talk to the Friends.

The topic which I gave some weeks ago for my remarks tonight is, as the phrase goes, inoperative. I am going to try, however, to give you the main thoughts which I had in mind when I suggested it. The general public thinks of libraries mostly in terms of books, and of collectors as persons who collect and hoard rare books or paintings for their own private amusement. But in fact the collectors whose efforts have enriched libraries have thirsted to know deeply some subject and have collected also many other types of historical source material, including current books, periodicals, pamphlets, government documents, newspapers, posters, handbills, photographs, motion pictures, radio and TV recordings, musical recordings, and many types of manuscript and other unpublished but duplicate material. They even collect archival records stolen from negligent

governments, many of them of primary historical importance. They also collect objects associated with their subject of interest, such as printing presses and musical instruments.

The contributions private collectors make to the development of great libraries can be illustrated by the examples of the Library of Congress and the British Museum, certainly two of the greatest, if not indeed the greatest libraries known to man.

The Library of Congress was begun because in 1801 when Washington, D.C., became the capital there was no library located in the swamps along the Potomac, and the Congress had already become convinced by experience that a library was necessary to the proper discharge of its duties. In the act, signed by President John Adams on April 24, 1800, providing for the removal of the seat of government to Washington, a provision was included that \$5,000 should be appropriated "for the purchase of such books, as may be necessary for the use of Congress at the said City of Washington and for fitting up a suitable apartment for containing them, and for placing them therein." The apartment was to be in the capitol building which all Americans are familiar with. The books were to be "for the use of both Houses of Congress and the members thereof."

During the year and more that Congress had its seat in New York (1789-90), efforts to create a library for its use, and indeed a library to serve government-wide and even "national" needs, were defeated largely because the immediate needs of Congress were served in another way. In the same City Hall where the Congress sat, at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, there was located the New York Society Library, with some 4,000 volumes. The members of Congress were given the full privileges of members of the Society, and such an arrangement seemed to satisfy their needs very well. In Philadelphia a similar privilege was accorded to the President and the members of Congress by a private library known as The Library Company. Indeed, the Congress of the Confederation had been accorded the same privileges by this library from 1774 until 1789. This was very convenient since the Library Company and the Congress were in the same building, Carpenters' Hall. In this Hall were produced both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, and the draftsmen of these great American and world shaking documents had the full use of the library founded by Benjamin Franklin and others, but mainly on Franklin's initiative. It must have pleased this aged and wise man that his colleagues in their battles over the provisions of the basic documents of our country had access to a fine historical library which he could look upon as one of his own creations, from which to draw arguments about the success or failure of various ideas of government in the recorded history of the Western world. The Library Company, like the New York Society Library, was a wholly private affair.

As the decade of the residence of the "new" Congress in Carpenters' Hall moved on, it became necessary to acquire books and periodicals in addition to what the Library Company could provide, but reliance was placed mainly upon its collections.

The Act of April 24, 1800, provided for a Joint Committee to have authority over the purchase of the books and the making of regulations governing their use. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House were to make the actual purchases of the books. The books were ordered from Landau on June 20, and they were dispatched on the ship *American* with a bill of lading dated December 9, 1800. They numbered 152 works in 740 volumes, and were contained in eleven hair trunks and a special case for maps. The cost was £476 and 4 shillings. The shipment actually arrived in Georgetown, after transshipment from Baltimore, on May 2, 1801.

Thomas Jefferson was President by this time, and he took a great interest in the Library. He even assisted from time to time in the selection of books to be procured. He appointed an old friend as Librarian. But the growth of the Library was slow. After the original appropriation was used up only small amounts were available for what was referred to as the increase of the collections. In 1806 provision was made for \$1,000 per year for five years. In that year purchases in the U.S. were begun, although many purchases were still made in London. By 1814 the Library contained 3,000 volumes.

Then the British troops burned the Capitol and with it the Library (August 24, 1814). About 1940 I had occasion to be present when the eminent bookseller Mr. Rosenbach presented to Archibald MacLeish as Librarian of Congress the Library's copy of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1812, which presumably some member of Congress had withdrawn before the sack of the Capitol and had not returned.

To help the Library begin again, Thomas Jefferson, who had retired from the Presidency five years before, offered less than a month after the fire to sell the government his private library, or most of it, at a price to be fixed by Congress. After a lot of partisan debate, the offer was accepted by an Act of January 20, 1815, and \$23,950 of the Treasury notes were paid for the 6,487 volumes of the most distinguished private collection in America. This figures out at less than four dollars per volume. The vote in the House was 81 to 71, with Democrats numbering 74 in the affirmative and 15 in the negative. The strong support of men from the Southern states decided the matter.

Jefferson was one of the best educated men of his time, and was eminent in many fields besides government. For 50 years, that is, since he was 20 years of age, he said that he had been building his library, and had "spared no pains, opportunity or expense to make it" what it was. When minister to France he had frequented all the bookstores to collect "whatever was rare and valuable in every science" as well as "everything which related to America." He had placed "standing orders" (a term still familiar to collectors and librarians) in the principal book marts of Europe for books on America which could not be found in Paris. He thought that such an American collection as his probably would "never again be effected." He had continued after returning to America to collect "whatever related to the duties of those in the high concerns of the nation." The library included all that was "chiefly valuable in science and literature generally," but "more

particularly to whatever belongs to the American statesman." He concluded by saying, "I do not know that it contains any branch of science which Congress would wish to exclude from their collection; there is, in fact, no subject to which a member of Congress may not have occasion to refer." How wise I found this remark to be when I directed the Library's research program for Congress 125 years later!

It should be noted that the Library started afresh with twice as many volumes as before, and was very likely a considerably better collection. Besides, the catalogue which Jefferson supplied with the books was superior to the one which had been destroyed. Jefferson was interested in Greek and Roman civilization, in the history of Europe, in architecture, in the history and distribution of plants and animals, in the improvement of agriculture, in science and technology, including inventions, in religion, particularly in the life and teachings of Christ, and in law and government in all its aspects. He was a great advocate of free press guarantees and other provisions of a bill of rights, and of education, including university education. As you know, he was the founder of the University of Virginia, and had this fact as one of the three inscribed on his tombstone, the others being his authorship of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom and the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson was the author of a great book on his native state, which bore the title *Notes on Virginia*. He was in favor of emancipation, but he died owning slaves, some of whom were freed by his will.

It is regrettable that only about a third of Jefferson's library survives in the Library of Congress. One reason was that the books were used, but the main loss was the serious fire on Christmas Eve of 1851. The books secured in 1815 lost their identity by being treated as part of the regular collection, but after more than a century of such use those which could be identified were brought together as a special group in the Rare Book Room.

The next group of privately collected material I wish to mention is the Peter Force collection. Peter Force lived in 1867 at the corner of 12th and D Streets, N.W., looking out upon Pennsylvania Avenue, and he was now seventy-seven years old. He had graduated from printing, journalism, and politics to become a zealous, single-minded collector and publisher of the primary materials of American history. His monumental project was to publish what he called the American Archives. He had already published nine massive volumes covering three crucial years of our history, 1774 to 1776. But he had a project to go much beyond that and he had the support of the government. This support was stopped by the State Department in 1853, but he continued the work on his own. He collected almost 1,000 volumes of bound newspapers; he had 22,500 books and 40,000 pamphlets on the early history of the United States, and a collection of atlases and over 1,000 separate maps, about one-third of them in manuscript form. He collected 429 volumes of manuscripts possessing historical significance and many of them from the period of the Revolution. And he had transcribed a great many other materials. He had 161 volumes of incunabula, the books published between the beginning of the printing by movable type

about 1450 and the end of 1500, the first 50 years of printing. A library that has 1,000 incunabula today thinks of itself as having a remarkable rare book collection. This man had 161 of them, and he had 250 books printed in the 16th century. He was getting old and he offered his collection for \$100,000 to the New York Historical Society. The Society could not raise the money, but the Librarian of Congress persuaded Congress to buy the collection for the same amount in 1867.

A third important private assemblage of material which the Library received in the 19th century was the Joseph Meredith Toner Collection. Dr. Toner was a successful physician in the nation's capital city, who was born ten years after the acquisition of Mr. Jefferson's collection by the Library of Congress. He decided to spend much of his time in his mature years in building a scientific and historical collection, including medical biographies and material about George Washington. He made many transcripts of material which he could not acquire in the original, though most of his library consisted of published books and pamphlets. At the age of fifty-seven he donated his collection to the Library. From 1882, the date of the main gift, until his death in 1896, he continued to gather items for deposit with the main collection. The total finally numbered about 27,000 volumes. In that last year, for instance, Librarian Spofford acknowledged the receipt from Dr. Toner of "328 books and pamphlets . . . besides many letters added to the large and valuable manuscript collection" on George Washington. The Toner Collection was important in the general field of American history and biography, including state and county history, material on early printing and the output of early printing establishments. It also contained much miscellaneous literature.

Librarian Spofford had eagerly accepted the Toner Collection despite the grim fact that since 1871 he had been pointing out to Congress that the Library was in such critical need of space that the construction of a separate building should be seriously contemplated, as well as the alternative extension of the west front of the Capitol from 60 to 100 feet. He found it necessary to place the Toner Collection in storage in a crypt under the Capitol dome until the Library moved into its great new building in 1897. Dr. Toner was not discouraged by the Library's acceptance of a collection which it had to keep in storage, but the treatment of his gift may have frightened others away from making similar gifts. Some people would say that Spofford was foolish in making his decision to accept the collection in such circumstances. I should like to present another point of view, and argue that the acceptance of books for which there is no space or staff is one of the best techniques known for a library to secure the necessary support, the needed space and staff. As I have often said to despairing library administrators, "how do you expect to get more support for your library if you cannot demonstrate that you have more valuable material than you can handle and more people wanting to use it than you can serve?" The storage of the Toner Collection and much other material added to Spofford's case for the construction of the great main building of the Library of Congress, that majestic temple of learning known to the whole world of book lovers.

In 1898 the Gardiner Greene Hubbard Collection of engravings was added to the Library by gift. This gift showed that in fields other than history and politics and medicine the Library was getting important materials on other subjects and of other types. Hubbard was the first organizer of the telephone industry in this country. He was a promoter of education of the deaf and the founder of the National Geographic Society. His widow made the gift and created a fund of \$20,000 to help in the upkeep and increase of the collection.

I want to tell you about a collection of another sort that will illustrate the importance of receiving the fruits of the labor of private collectors. There was an old merchant in Siberia in 1908 who wrote to Librarian Herbert Putnam to say that he had a collection of books about Russia that he wanted to sell. Two years later the head of the Slavic Literature division of the Library went to see the old man (Mr. Yudin) in Siberia. He returned and made a favorable report, and after some negotiation the collection of 80,000 volumes, all relating to Russian Siberia and all but about 12,000 in the Russian language, were purchased for the Library. Mr. Putnam said that although it was a purchase, the sum paid was scarcely one-third of what the owner himself had expended in the accumulation of the collection over a period of thirty years.

The Yudin Collection is still one of the greatest Russian collections in the Library of Congress, although the Library's holdings concerning Russia have a quarter of a million volumes or more. A point of particular interest in the collection is that when Lenin, the leader of the Russian Revolution of 1917, was in exile in Siberia he did a lot of reading in the Yudin Collection. It has been stated (I have not verified this personally) that he made marginal notes in some of the books. So after World War II, I approached the soviet government both in Washington and through an emissary to Moscow and offered to return the books, if any, on which Lenin had made notations, with the Library keeping a copy of some kind. The Russians were not interested and the matter was dropped.

The most magnificent private collection to be received by the Library in recent years is the Rosenwald Collection of rare books. Lessing Rosenwald was born 82 years ago and at an early age went into his father's business, Sears, Roebuck and Company. In this he was very successful, but he became interested in prints and began a private collection. This led him into the collecting of books containing prints and eventually into collecting rare books in general, particularly of the early period of printing. He finally gave up active business and retired to Jenkintown, Pa., to spend his time in his expensive but immensely rewarding hobby. Just 30 years ago he donated his print collection to the National Gallery and his book collection to the Library of Congress. These collections are perhaps the most significant collections made by a private individual of so recent a date, and are among the greatest ever made. The book collection contains over 200 incunabula, many of them otherwise unknown. The Library made facsimile reprints of several of them, including the Paris 1490 edition of *The Dance of Death* (*Le Danse Macabre*), *Le Chevalier Delibéré* (Paris, Verard, 1488),

known in two copies only, and the unique copy of the first book printed in the Philippines (*La Doctrina Christiana*, 1593), an interesting item in Latin and Tagalog designed for the conversion of the natives.

Other private collections in many fields have come to the Library by gift and purchase, in the fields of books, maps, prints, photographs, manuscripts (collected papers and manuscripts of individual works), folk music recordings, and even a collection of musical instruments.

Among the great collections of manuscripts are the papers of over half of the presidents of the U.S., nearly all of them from Washington to Coolidge. Many cabinet officers, members of Congress, leaders in aviation (Wright Brothers, Billy Mitchell, Gen. Spaatz), literature, science, and other fields are represented. A fine collection of manuscripts of great music compositions has been developed, mostly by private gifts of items or of money with which to buy them. Among original literary works is the text of Maugham, *Of Human Bondage*, which he gave the Library as a gesture of appreciation for this country's hospitality to him during World War II. J. P. Morgan gave the Library another kind of item, namely, a collection of autographs of all the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The other leading library of the world is the Library of the British Museum. Many people think that the British Museum is only a museum, and it is. It is a great museum. But it is a library also, and was founded originally as a library. Founded in 1759 by George II, it absorbed a number of collections which had existed a long time before. One of these was a great Old Royal Library, they called it, that had books collected by kings back to Edward IV (1442-1483), and much material from Henry VIII's robbing of the collections of the monasteries a hundred years later. The monasteries were the main collectors of books and manuscripts from the fall of the Roman Empire until about the 16th century when the royal heads of Britain and France and other countries began plundering them as centers of hostility to the growth of the power of the national state in rivalry with the Church of Rome. The Arundel Collection of manuscripts was also absorbed into the collections from the Old Royal Library.

The Museum's book and manuscript collections grew enormously both from purchase and gift. The Hans Sloane Collection of manuscripts and drawings (40,000 items, including 10,000 books) was purchased for £20,000. The manuscripts of the Earls of Oxford were purchased for £10,000. A collection of 3,000 volumes of manuscripts of historical importance dating from the Middle Ages was added, as well as a great collection of revolutionary tracts of the period of the French Revolution. David Garrick's collection of English play books, that is, books used in putting on theater performances, enriched the Museum's holdings. Another acquisition was a bequest (in 1799) of early editions of the classics and works of the printing presses during the period 1450 to about 1600 (4,500 items). In 1790 Sir William Musgrave's 3,000 printed books and many manuscripts which primarily consisted of biographies were added. In 1813 the Museum purchased for £8,000 the Hargreaves Collection of manuscripts and printed books in the field of law. The Burney library, purchased in 1818, had the

best text of classical authors, the history of the English stage, and a great collection of 17th century and 18th century newspapers. The total was over 13,000 books and 525 manuscripts.

And then as the century wore on the King's Library—not the old royal library—of 65,000 books and 19,000 pamphlets was given by George IV to the British Museum Library. In the Library one can today see a big gallery with books reaching half-way up to the sky in several tiers. That contains the Royal Library, which owes so much to George III, a well-known figure in U.S. history. The Museum also has a collection of works on herbs and other subjects of nearly 5,000 works and 15,000 volumes. It also has many Hebrew and Syriae manuscripts, Near Eastern manuscripts, Chinese and other Eastern Asian printed books, much East Indian material that came from the East India Company through which Britain governed India for centuries. The Edgerton manuscripts came in 1831. They related mainly to medieval English history, French literature, a collection of classical, biblical and church texts and a lot of correspondence from that group of people we call the humanists. In Europe in the 16th century many humanists were friends of Martin Luther. They were people who came out for liberalism, in a sense opening up the human mind; the scientific spirit was growing at the time. Erasmus was one of these leaders of humanism. In 1847 the Library got 20,000 volumes of the Grenville manuscripts. This was an enormously valuable collection of classical authors, including Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese literature. It had a lot of manuscripts also. A great many collections of British statesmen have been given there, added largely by gift or bequest. While in recent decades the accumulations have been more by individual purchases of current publications, the greatest material has been the results of someone's collecting activities, even if the Library got it by purchase or by donation or bequest of others. Whoever collected these or merely preserved the material believed in books, they believed in manuscripts, they believed in collecting manuscript music.

The question all of this poses for us is, why did they do it? It is one of the pleasantest and one of the least harmful of all methods of human enjoyment. To draw away from the conflict and try to see what the mind of man had done over the centuries and collect the evidence, the unchallengeable evidence of what that thinking was, of what that performance was of a man's life or a woman's life, what the trends in society of any given time were, what the instrumentalities of thought at any given time were and how they were expanded, how revolutions in human affairs related to the changed thinking in man, how we got where we are, why we are what we are—such are the interests of people who like to collect. We are what we are because of the work of other people. Thinking of generations built up layer on layer. Justice Holmes said once that the most important man in the construction of the building is the architect. That it is the idea that is the most important fact about a structure. Well, ideas are the most important things about the structure of a society or the mores of a people. And libraries and museums and archives are engaged in preserving and are engaged in making available the record of man's thinking, and his ac-

tivities as well when these are not left to us in the form of physical remains suitable for a library or museum. Governments and libraries themselves as institutions have in some measure replaced in importance the activities of outside individuals. They set up budgets and mechanisms of acquisitions, make want lists, arrangements for the exchange of government documents and publications of other institutions, and today a larger proportion of the total inflow to libraries results from these organized methods.

Much collecting by the Library of Congress and the British Museum is automatic today because of copyright laws. But the importance of copyright in collecting material can easily be exaggerated. The Library of Congress receives two copies of every printed book, piece of sheet music, map, photograph, motion picture published and copyrighted in the United States but a study once showed only about 13% of books standing on the shelves of the Library of Congress (a sample only) arrived through copyright. Much less of the total printed output of the printing presses is copyrighted than is generally supposed. For instance, government documents are not copyrighted, many journals and other publications of societies, churches, labor unions, many pamphlets, photographs and other publications outside the book trade are not copyrighted. Much of this material must be picked up by private individuals shortly after publication if they are to be saved at all. Many big libraries get a great many of their publications by exchanging a biological journal at Rice for a chemical journal from Moscow, and all of that sort of thing. So a lot of this collection of learned publications is by exchange, and where you cannot do it by exchange you do it by purchase. Libraries spend a large proportion of their money buying what we call serial publications, periodicals and other things that are issued from time to time in a numbered system.

But these methods are not adequate. You take this total flow and then you want to dig more deeply. If you want to dig into De Gaulle's policy on NATO you would look in the U.S.-France diplomatic correspondence (which, by the way, is behind long enough that it would not be published yet), but some of it was published currently in newspapers, and if you could round that up you would have the diplomatic correspondence. If you read newspapers you would not be sure you had everything because the papers are not adequately indexed. But if you wanted to have a thorough rendering of this controversy you could not possibly do it with the collections of libraries unless somebody had collected on this subject and made sure to get everything bearing on De Gaulle's NATO policy. You might miss posters put up by the Communist party in France, or miscellaneous publications of parties in other parts of the world. To get material for research in depth, you have to have specialists of some kind working on these questions. Big libraries which specialize in foreign affairs frequently do have such specialists. We have some at Columbia for the Soviet Union, Africa, Asia, and Latin America. But even the Library of Congress cannot afford enough specialists to cover all areas adequately. Reliance must still be made on self-propelled specialists who collect material on a country or a subject just for the love of it and then have the results of their work reach some library.

A few remarks in conclusion. My remarks have, I hope, convinced you that every great library like the Library of Congress and the British Museum and certainly many others owe much of their greatness and their usefulness to the collecting efforts and preserving habits of hundreds of private persons, whether or not those efforts and habits included the gift or



ability to be generous. We are all, whether we realize it or not, deeply indebted to such individuals for saving and eventually making available to all of us the learning resources which have provided so much of the knowledge which governs our daily lives.

Again, let me express my deep appreciation for the kind invitation to visit on this occasion and to speak to this distinguished group of people who love books and libraries.

Mr. Richard L. O'Keeffe, Librarian of Rice University, gave the following talk to the Society of Rice University Women on November 12, 1973.

THE FONDREN LIBRARY PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

The first thing I wish to say to you this morning is that the Fondren Library is grateful to the Society for the generous donations it has made within the past three years. In assisting us in placing timely and definitive editions of important reference books in the collection, you were helping both faculty and students.

You have taken the time this morning to tour this room, recently renamed the Kyle Morrow Memorial Room. Some of you will remember the beautifully planned and furnished Fondren Library Lecture Lounge which occupied this space from the opening of the Fondren in 1948 until this fall. Photographs of the Lecture Lounge depict a comfortable and attractive club room much like this one. An early library publication said: "This . . . Lecture Lounge, with ultra-modern acoustical treatment, is used for meetings of campus organizations and, with portable chairs installed, for small special lectures, movies, and concerts." My friends tell me that, for a time, the Lecture Lounge served well and comfortably for lectures, conferences, films, and concerts. Then it became necessary to keep the temporary chairs in place and to tolerate nearly 25 years of hard and heavy use of the lounge for large classes, large meetings, capacity audiences for movies, as well as for a variety of things for which it was not designed or equipped. The result was that, for the last 10 to 15 years, we lived with a prematurely aged and rather uncomfortable room.

We can take great satisfaction from the fact that Rice and the Fondren once again have, through the generosity of the Gordon Wests, a comfortable and inviting club room which lends itself to a variety of uses closely connected with the primary purpose of this building, the original plan for the use of this space, and with maintaining the library as an important center of activity on campus.

In speaking of the original plan for the Fondren Library, I am speaking of something that influences the present and the future of Rice. In an April, 1947 brochure on the then proposed Fondren Library, Dr. Lovett, retired from the presidency, wrote: "A library has been the first objective of universities from Alexandria and Athens to Harvard and Virginia. So it has been here. The avowal of that goal for this institution dates from the very day, now well over a half century ago, when its future purpose was declared in its very name to be the advancement of literature, science and art."

He told us that a great central library had been envisioned for Rice since the time of its founding. We know very well that various libraries existed on campus before the construction of the Fondren. We have only to think of Miss Dean, Miss Lane, and Miss Turnbull, among others, on the library

staff and those library-minded professors (Tsanoff, McKillop, Moraud, among others), who worked long and hard to build the collections that were able to be moved into the new central library in the late 1940's. The record indicates that Rice had a library collection of 6,000 volumes in 1917 (as an aside, I recall looking at the library budget that was proposed for the fiscal year 1918-19; in it was a request for some few thousand dollars of additional book monies, to be used in book and periodical purchasing in Europe that year "should the War come to an end"); 50,000 volumes in 1926, 134,000 volumes in 1937; and approximately 200,000 volumes by the time the Fondren was opened for use—a generous "opening day" collection.

The Fondren Library was cooperatively planned in concert with ten or eleven other universities who, having waited through the war years for their new building, worked under the direction of Julian P. Boyd, Librarian of Princeton University. Official representatives of these institutions held meetings around the country where the building plans of each institution were presented and explained, discussed and criticized in open meetings. As Dr. Lovett put it, "To this procedure each and all submitted, all and each contributed." Much of what this group learned and experienced from the exciting process of planning postwar library buildings and postwar services was published by the Princeton University Press in 1949 under the title *Planning the University Library Building*. It still is good reading for anyone interested in library buildings. Some of the decisions that came out of that cooperative planning which affected Rice then and which are still operative today were: (a) an openstack library where every reader is able to browse with unrestricted access to books; (b) generous provision of study space and carrels ("oases" they were called) throughout the stacks, so that students and readers can work where the materials are that are of interest to him; (c) centralized reference and bibliography resources and services on the main floor; (d) chairs on one side only of specially designed tables in the reading rooms, so that some degree of privacy and independence can be maintained while studying and working; (e) centrally locating the library building at the west end of the original academic quadrangle, pretty much at the "crossroads" of the campus; (f) control of light, temperature and humidity through air-conditioning, etc. Surely anyone who attended classes at Rice anytime since 1949 has appreciated and profited from all of these planned conveniences.

The central library building served long and well before it had to be added to, and it still serves. But the original building consisted of 126,000 square feet with a stated book capacity of 600,000 volumes. Early in the 1960's it became apparent that we could no longer add new stacks or erect partitions; it was necessary to consider a second stage of construction. This original building was unsymmetrical and was not planned for easy expansion. So, as you can see, the configuration for the major addition to the Fondren was a long, rectangular unit (70 ft. by 273 ft.) on 5 levels along the west wall. Construction of the second stage began in January of 1967 and by February of 1968 we began to move into new areas as they were completed.

One of the most valued and valuable facilities provided by this addition is the Woodson Research Center which is on the main floor of the library, west of the Science Reading Room. The Woodson Research Center (under the direction of your own and our own Nancy Parker) provides storage, study, and work space for rare books, manuscripts, archives and those who consult them. The storage areas, including the vault, are protected by equipment which automatically releases carbon dioxide to extinguish any fire which might develop (fortunately, the system has never had to be used). If the library can be said to be the heart of the university, the Research Center can be said to be the heart of the library. I hope that you will take time one day to examine it with the assistance of Mrs. Parker. Many of you well know how long Rice had to wait to have and enjoy this fine facility.

By the time of the construction of the major research addition to the Fondren Library, our collections and services in support of teaching and research had grown, matured, and become sophisticated. In 1949, we were serving an able undergraduate student body and a relatively small number (six, I think) of graduate research programs. By 1969, the undergraduate body had not grown much, of course, but the number of programs had and there were at least 20 graduate research programs, many of which were in the Humanities and Social Sciences where there is heavy reliance on library resources and services. By 1964 we had prepared our circulating collection of books for a computer-based circulation system; we were the second university library in the country to adapt the IBM 357 Data Collection System to circulation control.

Sometime before this construction, the Fondren Library had been selected by the Library of Congress as one of only sixteen university libraries in the country (and the only one in the South between Georgia Tech on the one side and UCLA in Southern California on the other) to participate in the development of the so-called MARC Project (or Machine Readable Cataloging Project). I am proud to be able to tell you that our staff played a role in developing the MARC system which has become the national, even international standard for working with Library of Congress bibliographic data on magnetic tape.

By the time of the construction of the major addition, the Fondren Library had initiated a special, fee-based, follow through information and technical literature searching operation (or "knowledge network") for business and industry; we call this service the R.I.C.E. (Regional Information and Communication Exchange). Through many years the Fondren had given service to industry in the sense that we made a fine collection of library materials available for use. We recognized, however, that with the rapid growth in Houston, neither we nor any other single library in Houston would be able to house and provide everything that would be needed by industry. So, we set out to associate ourselves with approximately fifteen college and university libraries in this South Texas region in the task of serving the literature and information needs of business and in-

dustry. The late Marvin Hurley of the Houston Chamber of Commerce said in 1966: "During the years ahead, industries will survive and regional economics will prosper substantially in proportion to their utilization of scientific and technological discoveries." The R.I.C.E. is attempting to deal effectively with the problem he pinpointed.

The entire concept of the Information Exchange (as we call it) is "shot through" with services of the sort that our universities try to provide their faculties and students through their libraries. We do not see the services as "futuristic," but rather as "fundamental." We think that each research university library should be able to respond to the needs of its users (both campus and off-campus) by somehow drawing upon the combined holdings of all research libraries. This is why the MARC program at the Library of Congress is so important to each library; that is why we attempt to make interlibrary arrangements and use machine-based services in support not only of industry but of our faculty and students.

I was privileged during the early part of this year to visit (under a grant from the Council of Library Resources) twenty-five private and mostly urban university libraries in some twenty-one urban centers, to examine the nature and extent of their services to the off-campus industrial and research communities. I was privileged to examine, among other services, Stanford's Technical Information Service (started in 1958) and M.I.T.'s Membership Plan for Industry (started in 1960). These had been started principally as defenses for their library collections which were being used beyond reasonable limit by individuals in firms in areas that were undergoing rapid industrial and commercial growth. As distinguished and remarkable as these particular services were and are, they essentially only regulated the use of library materials, interlibrary loan, photocopy, and borrowing. I can say to you that nowhere did I see a better service than our service and the service provided through the SMU Library in Dallas. Perhaps this is due to the fact that our area of the country is still relatively weak in library resources and that diversified industrial growth in this region calls for more sophisticated and responsive literature searching and information services. Perhaps it is because we firmly believe that a university, and particularly its library, should be a concerned, communicating, contributing part of the community in which it is located.

We have put out for you this morning brochures on the Information Exchange; I invite you to take them, read them, and pass them on to your friends and associates in industry. The Information Exchange may be good, but it is not nearly so well known and utilized yet as it deserves to be.

In 1971 Rice University was invited to membership in the prestigious Association of Research Libraries. The ARL, established in 1932, comprised only about seventy-four institutional members at the time we joined; they were, for the most part, the larger academic, public and national libraries which collect comprehensively in support of research. These

libraries constitute the essential core of that vast pool of research material upon which the advancement of knowledge and the training of scholars in this country depends. This organization was formed and is maintained "to develop and increase the resources and the usefulness of the research collections in American libraries." This group, more than any other, studies and represents the problems and interests of research-oriented university libraries. We are fortunate to be able to participate in its councils and to measure ourselves by its standards of excellence.

But I must be frank with you. The Fondren Library was one of the last libraries to be invited to membership on the basis of reputation, and the Fondren rides quite close to the bottom of the list of members in terms of total volumes, volumes added, expenditure for library materials, etc. Invitation to membership in the ARL is now based exclusively on libraries meeting new quantitative criteria—that is, to be admitted to membership a library must maintain for a three-year period an average of over 50% of the current median of eight key statistics drawn from the existing membership (volumes in the library, volumes added, total budget, etc.) and 40% of two others (number of Ph.D's awarded, and number of fields in which the Ph.D is awarded). If we were seeking ARL membership today, Rice could not qualify. We are barely able to maintain our membership by not falling below 40% of the median for those first eight and 30% for those last two. Nevertheless, I think Rice must work to maintain its membership by meeting those minimum standards, because Rice as a university is strongly oriented toward programs of research that call for a major and comprehensive research library. Your continuing moral and financial support is important in the effort to maintain this membership.

These are particularly difficult times for a library in a research-oriented university. In 1961 the UCLA library received authorization to double the book collection (then at 1.5 million volumes) within a decade. This was actually accomplished on January 5, 1971 when the Friends of the UCLA and the UCLA Foundation presented the 3,000,000th volume to the library, making that library twelfth in size among American university libraries. (That same January 5th also marked the formal dedication of a new 4 million dollar addition to the UCLA Library.) I think it would be virtually impossible to set such a goal for Rice today. The price of books, periodicals, microfilm, etc. is literally skyrocketing. From 1964 to the present the average price of a U.S. serial publication (all subject areas) has risen from \$6.64 to \$15.20. In chemistry and physics the average price of a U.S. title has risen from \$16.50 in 1964 to \$52.23 today. The cost of the average U.S. books has risen from \$6.93 in 1964 to \$13.74 today. The average U.S. book in social studies has risen from \$7.63 to \$16.93 in the same period. We have tremendous problems at Rice today simply trying to maintain the strength of our established collections in support of teaching and research. So long as Rice has an institutional commitment (as Dr. Lovett put it) to "the advancement of literature, science, and art," the Fondren Library must be supported as a "powerhouse of ideas and ideals" (to use another Lovett phrase). There is no deferring the process by which a library remains strong

and responsive. There is no "cheap" way out.

That is not to say that we do not do everything we can think of to cooperate with other libraries, local and regional to purchase and share by certain research materials that are not needed here on a daily basis. As a matter of fact we have joined the Center for Research Libraries, a Chicago-based "library's library" of little-used research materials (foreign doctoral dissertations, state government publications, etc.) that no library our size should every try to house and service. We watch for and take advantage of every reasonable opportunity to provide access to materials that are not needed in the Fondren on a high priority basis.

Despite our increased selectivity and cooperation, we are facing the need for additional library space by 1975. The Art Library in Sewall Hall is almost out of space. Nancy Parker's Research Center needs to be expanded. We are working a plan to get as much use of our present building as is humanly possible. The day will come, however, when we will need to add the two remaining floors planned for the Fondren Library—and when we will have to have planned, in concert once again with other research libraries, new library facilities for Rice University.

Please do not conclude that we are pessimistic or immobilized. The computer-based circulation system I spoke of earlier has been substantially updated. Our staff is stronger. Our reputation is good. The Fondren Library at Rice can continue to meet the challenge of being a unifying force on campus with the understanding and support of alumni and friends. The Fondren Library looks to the future with respect for its past.

RICE ALUMNA TO SPEAK ON RESEARCH LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Doralyn J. Hickey, Associate Professor of Library Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, will speak to the Friends on Research Libraries and Librarians on Sunday afternoon, March 31, in the Kyle Morrow Memorial Room.

Professor Hickey received her B.A. from Rice in 1951 and her Ph.D. in Religion from Duke in 1962. Before moving to Chapel Hill in 1961, she served on the library staffs at Rice, Presbyterian School of Christian Education, Duke, and Rutgers. Her publications include *Problems in Organizing Library Collections* (Bowker, 1972).

The exact time and title of Doralyn Hickey's talk will be announced later.

DESIDERATA

The Shepherd School of Music at Rice is planning significant expansion in the coming years. This growth, which will involve additions to its faculty and new physical facilities, will result in increased use of music resources in the Fondren Library. The additional demands on the library will require the purchase of a much larger number of music books as well as an improvement in the quality of facilities in the music library. THE FLYLEAF hopes that Dr. Samuel Jones, new director of the Shepherd School of music, will be able to explain the needs and plans of the school in a future issue. In the meantime, the following list gives some of the more important needs of the Shepherd School of Music.

Neue Zeitschrift für Musik, edited by Robert Schumann, is the most famous music journal in history. The 223 volumes, spanning the years 1834 to 1955, cost \$6,800.00.

New York Public Library: Music Division, Dictionary Catalog of Music Collection is an invaluable reference tool for any music school. The thirty-three volumes and supplement cost \$2,080.00.

H. C. Robbins Landon has recently edited Franz Josef Haydn's 104 symphonies in 104 separate volumes. The total cost is \$820.00. The Robbins Landon editions represent a monumental piece of work by the renowned Haydn scholar. These editions correct many errors in the old editions, and they embody the highest standards of critical scholarship.

The listening rooms of the Music Library make excellent donor plans. To equip a music booth with full mechanical components costs approximately \$1,000.00 per room. A brass plate is then affixed to the door for appropriate commemoration.

The main room of the Music Library (formerly the Fine Arts Room) is in need of a new master control panel to provide up-to-date facilities for weekly recorded concerts, the taping of live concerts, and certain classes which require mechanical facilities. To install a complete control system and equip the large room with new speakers would cost approximately \$6,000.00 to \$7500.00, depending on components selected.

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The following listings include gifts and memorials received between August 1 and November 30, 1973.

Gifts for the purchase of books have been received from:

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THE SOCIETY OF RICE UNIVERSITY WOMEN, for purchase of reference materials
THE RICE INSTITUTE CLASS OF 1932

SPECIAL GIFTS

The CANADA council donated a bilingual collection of approximately 240 books, composed of recent English and French Canadian works, predominantly current literature, but also including history, art, and travel. A special presentation was made on November 14, in the Woodson Research Center, with Mr. Richard O'Keeffe accepting the collection from Messrs. Marc C. Lemieux, Consul and Trade Commissioner at the Canadian Consulate in Dallas, and Richard G. Seaborn, Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, D. C. See picture below.



L. to r: Professor Maurice A. Lecuyer, of the Rice French Department, and Messrs. Seaborn, O'Keeffe, Lemieux.

SPECIAL GIFTS

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF METALS, HOUSTON CHAPTER, presented a check in payment of the 1974 subscription to Metals Abstracts.

MRS. CHARLES A. BAHR donated copies of Morrison & Fourmy's Houston City Directory, for the years 1901-02, and 1934.

DR. ROBERT K. BLAIR donated two copies of the 1933 Campaigne and two Commencement Programs for the Class of 1933 of the Rice Institute.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION'S LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER renewed their gift subscription to Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

MISS LOUISE FRANKLIN presented a large and valuable collection of books in the fields of literature and fine arts. There are many early publications from the Museum of Modern Art, New York. A number of works on Japanese and Chinese art are included also, such as Stanley Charles Nott's Chinese Jades. Outstanding in this collection is a priceless hand-sewn book of Japanese woodblock prints (ukiyo-e) which dates from about the middle of the 19th Century, containing works by several famous artists, such as Kunisada and Kuniyoshi.

MR. FRANK B. JONES, JR. presented a gift subscription to Bibliotheca Sacra.

MR. EDWIN C. MASON presented a copy of Moorings and Sails, a collection of poems written by his wife, Lucile Myers Mason.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY'S LEGAL DEPARTMENT donated The United States Code Congressional and Administrative News, 1944-1960, and American Jurisprudence, a 62 volume set.

THE STUDENT ASSOCIATION OF RICE UNIVERSITY renewed subscriptions to The Daily Texan, of the University of Texas at Austin, and The Cougar, of the University of Houston, to be placed in the lobby of Fondren Library for perusal by Rice University students.

MR. & MRS. I. M. WILFORD have donated the following books: To Serve Them All My Days, by R. F. Delderfield; Fire and Blood, by T. R. Fehrenbach; Harold Nicolson's Diaries and Letters, a 3 volume set; August 1914, by Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

GIFTS IN KIND

A beautifully illustrated volume, Leonardo da Vinci, was presented in memory of MRS. T. H. COATS, by Mr. & Mrs. Fred Shelton.

In memory of MR. JOHN DEMENIL, Mr. & Mrs. H. Malcolm Lovett selected Italian Paintings, Sixteenth to Eighteenth Century, by Fern Rusk Shapley.

In memory of MRS. ALICE QUINN, Mr. E. E. Sheffield presented a copy of I Have Loved England, by Alice Duer Miller.

In memory of MR. JOHN ROBERT SCOTT, Mr. & Mrs. Fred Shelton presented With Kennedy, by Pierre Salinger.

In memory of MAJOR CLAUDE W. SHELTON, Mr. & Mrs. Fred Shelton donated The World's Great Madonnas.

In memory of MR. CARL A. SWANSON, Mr. & Mrs. André Bourgeois presented a copy of Georges Duhamel, by Bettina L. Knapp.

In memory of MR. & MRS. GEORGE BURGOYNE WILLIAMS and CHRISTINE OLIVIA SCHULTZ, Mr. & Mrs. James Underwood presented a set of The Time-Life Encyclopedia of Gardening, authored by Mr. Underwood.

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